

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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JOHN McELROY, Editor.
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WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 17, 1910.

NOTICE.
When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.
When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

Several papers are expressing astonishment that Mr. Bryan let the very living most issue escape his hungry eye.

Another American girl has bought a foreign nobleman at a marked advance in price. The increased cost of keeping up a household has no terrors for her.

A Virginian wants to take a mean advantage of Kentucky by having the Governor of Virginia appoint 200 Colonels on his staff. As the Governor of Virginia serves four years and is ineligible for re-election, this will provide for an unlimited free coinage of Colonels.

We apprehend that much the worst part of our passage thru the comet's tail, March 18, will be the fool scares which partially intelligent writers and speakers will get up.

The Russians are much more bitter than the Japanese against our proposed neutralization of the Manchurian railroads, and the papers say that we would not have made such a proposition had not Russia been defeated by Japan. We are assuming to deal with Russia henceforth as a second-rate power.

There has a bitter fight broken out between the advocates of "Ido," the new world language, and those of Esperanto, upon which it is claimed to be a great improvement. The Esperantists claim that their language is perfect and needs no improvement. The fight will probably end with both of them speedily becoming as dead as Volapuk.

Germany's commercial development is only less astonishing than our own. Thirty years ago Great Britain produced more than twice as much steel as Germany, but now Germany produces nearly twice as much steel as Great Britain. This in spite of the fact that Great Britain has increased her output of steel more than fivefold. Her rapidly-increasing trade makes Germany hungry for colonies, but the only country from which she can take them is Great Britain, and hence this continual talk of war between the two countries.

A note from E. K. Russ, A. G. Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, conveys the sad tidings of the death of their beloved Past Department Commander, P. H. Boyle. Mr. Boyle, who was born in Ireland and living in the South, took the first opportunity to offer his services to his adopted country, and was severely wounded in one of the last actions of the war. This was in Alabama on the day of Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Comrade Russ says that Comrade Boyle's genial character and warm heart made him hosts of friends, to all of whom his death will be a personal bereavement.

The general opinion is that the British elections have ended in a deadlock. The Unionists have 273 members and the Liberals 274, plus about 100 Laborites and Irish Nationalists, who will be a flying squad and fight with one or the other parties, as their special interests may determine. The Irish, for example, did not vote for the Budget at the last session, because it put a heavy tax on whisky, which is a leading Irish product. There can be no effective attack on the House of Lords; there can be no home rule, and there can be nothing probably that the Liberals promised in their campaign. The Conservatives denounce the Liberals as a row of excited volcanoes, and the outcome of legislation by the incoming Parliament is as uncertain as anything can well be.

Has the immense increase in the importation of tea, coffee and cacao anything to do with the increased cost of living? The imports of tea ran up last year to \$16,500,000, that of coffee \$36,500,000 and of cacao to \$14,000,000. These are all increases of more than 50 per cent in 10 years. The prices of cacao and cocoa have decreased, but, on the other hand, that of coffee has increased from 4.5 cents per pound in 1899 to 7.5 cents in 1909. To-day the United States is the world's largest consumer of coffee, with England leading in tea and Russia coming next. The per capita consumption of coffee in the United States is steadily increasing, while that of tea remains almost stationary. In 1889 we drank 9.16 pounds of coffee per capita, and in 1909 11.74 pounds. The consumption of tea remains stationary at 1.29 pounds per capita.

ST. CLOUD VETERANS' COLONY.

This success of the Colony is an assured fact. There are more than 1,500 settlers in the town. The improvements made during the last three months have been phenomenal. More than 250 dwelling and business houses have been erected, and as many more are under way at the present time. A substantial hotel is now being built to replace the one recently destroyed by fire; a printing office has been erected, and machinery for same is now being installed, and the St. Cloud Tribune (printed in St. Cloud) will be an assured fact. Plans are being drawn for the construction of a large and commodious school house to be built immediately. The First National Bank of St. Cloud is putting up a substantial, modern and attractive two-story brick building with vaults, burglar-proof safes, and everything complete. The bank will have a paid-up capital of \$50,000 and a surplus of \$10,000.

The machinery has been purchased for an electric-lighting system, waterworks and ice plant, and the building is nearing completion. All these improvements will help to make St. Cloud one of the most important towns in Florida. Locations and lots have been selected for the building of the following churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic.

It is confidently expected by its present inhabitants that St. Cloud will have a population of from 8,000 to 10,000 within the next two years. Hundreds of inquiries, not only by those who are settled in St. Cloud, but from all over the country, are coming in daily for the purchase of additional town lots and tracts of land. Since the beginning of the colonization project by The National Tribune lands in many locations in Florida have increased in value over 500 per cent. As previously announced in The National Tribune, it has been decided, in order to give another opportunity to those who desire to purchase, that an offering of 500 town lots and 500 five-acre tracts of land will be made, the allotment to be made by a committee of prominent G. A. R. men as soon as the total amount is subscribed, for the company reserving the right to reject the subscription and return the money of any subscriber.

In view of the fact that we were obliged to return the money of many of our subscribers after the last offering of one town lot and one five-acre tract (for \$100) had been closed on account of the offering having been fully taken up and the books closed before their money was received, and since we are receiving many letters from those to whom we returned their money, asking that they be allowed to come in on the basis upon which they had originally sent in their money, it has been deemed advisable to make the present offering of 500 lots and 500 five-acre tracts of land upon the same basis as the last proposition, i. e., \$100; and in order that all may be treated alike, we are returning the additional \$25 to those who have subscribed to the third offering (at the rate of \$125) and will receive the balance of the subscription necessary to fill this allotment at the rate of \$100, with the full assurance and understanding that after the 500 subscriptions have been received there will be no more offerings at that price.

Until these 500 town lots and five-acre tracts have been subscribed for, you can secure a five-acre tract and town lot both for \$100; two town lots and two five-acre tracts can be secured for \$200; three town lots and three five-acre tracts for \$300; four town lots and four five-acre tracts for \$400. We limit the number of town lots and five-acre tracts that may be subscribed for under this offer by any one party to four town lots and four five-acre tracts.

A vast amount of money has been expended on the streets and other improvements necessary to make this a successful town, and the statement, borne out by hundreds of veterans who are now on the ground, is that no colony has ever started with such a promising outlook.

If you desire to secure a lot and five-acre plot of land under these conditions it will be necessary to act quickly, as nearly the full number of subscriptions have been received, and no doubt the offering will be oversubscribed.

Yours in F., C. and L.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE PENSION BILL.

The pension appropriation bill reported to the House Feb. 10 provides for an aggregate of \$155,674,000. This is a reduction of \$5,234,000 from the appropriation for 1909 and supports what The National Tribune has constantly asserted. Practically all of the veterans who are eligible for pensions are now on the pension rolls, and there can be no increase from this source. There is no longer an "unknown army." Whatever original applications come in hereafter must come in by dribble, instead of by thousands, as after the passage of the McCumber act and previous liberalization of pensions. The only original applications must now come from the widows of those who die, and this must decrease with the same mournful rapidity, as the widows generally are of approximately the same age as their husbands and are dying off at the same rapid rate. It is inevitable that every year shall see a decrease of a greater number of millions in the amount required for pensions, and this must be the case even if such a liberal measure as The National Tribune bill is enacted in its entirety and all the rates are raised. If these rates should be raised it could not in the very nature of things be for more than a very short time. Death will be far busier in reducing the pension expenditures than Congress can possibly be in enacting more liberal legislation.

People who talk about the burden of pension legislation keep in the background the fact that the great body of pensioners are around the 70-year mark, when their expectation of life is daily diminishing, and it cannot be otherwise than that they will march off the pension roll by brigades every month, by corps every quarter, and by great armies every year.

The pension appropriation bill also renews the effort to abolish 17 of the 18 pension agencies and concentrate all the payments here in Washington. This feature is just as objectionable now as it has been every time that it has been proposed, when the strong expression of opinion from all over the country secured its prompt condemnation. The pension offices in the various parts of the country are of the greatest possible convenience to the pensioners, and of real economy to the Government. They are closer to the pensioners and can do their work with more certainty and less friction and at less cost than if the work were concentrated here in Washington. The attempt to abolish 17 pension agencies should be frustrated at once, and undoubtedly it will be, as in the past, by both Houses turning down the recommendation of the Appropriation Committee.

Two notable visitors went to St. Cloud last week to inspect their holdings and making arrangements for the development of their homes there. These were Gen. Clinton D. McDougall and Col. Lewis W. Husk, both of whom served in the 11th N. Y., one of the fighting regiments. This regiment belonged to Willard's Brigade, Hayes's Division of the Second Corps, and out of a total enrollment of 1,780 it lost 229 killed. It suffered terribly at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness, and was in the advance in Gen. Miles's notable push toward Sutherland Station, which helped so much to seal the fate of Petersburg and Richmond. Gen. McDougall commanded a brigade at that time, and was severely wounded in an assault upon the enemy's works. Col. Husk was in command of the regiment. After the war Gen. McDougall was Postmaster of Auburn, N. Y., and then served two terms in Congress, after which he became United States Marshal of the Western District of New York.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BALLINGER.

A large proportion of the press has denounced the evidence thus far produced in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation as a "haystack of opinion and a needle of fact," and some of them assert that the investigation has only shown the "existence of a quarrel, rather than a scandal."

The attorney for Mr. Glavis states that his client will attempt to show that prior to entering the Government service, R. A. Ballinger acted as attorney for the Wilson Coal Company in cases that were fraudulent on the land laws; that as Commissioner he did not show due diligence in investigating the alleged frauds in the Cunningham coal claims, and that after leaving the Land Office and becoming Secretary of the Interior he ordered the claims to be "clear listed." It is also pointed out that the Wilson claims were pronounced by the court fraudulent, and the court directed the property, some 1,024 acres of valuable coal land, to be restored to the Government. In connection with this is a statement recently issued by the Land Office which says that in the last eight years 50,000 acres of coal lands worth not less than \$10,000,000 have been taken from the public domain by fraud.

It is believed on all hands that there can be no thought of a whitewash by the investigating committee, which is made up of men so high in reputation that the thoroughness and impartiality of their conclusions will not be questioned. The Chairman is Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, whose reputation for ability and absolute integrity is beyond question. One good result of the investigation has been the awakening of the public mind as to the great value of Alaska, and especially of the coal deposits in that country, which were not thought of when Alaska was purchased. The Administration, and probably the majority of the leading newspapers, press no doubt as to Secretary Ballinger's ability to meet all the charges and secure a triumphant vindication.

GRABBING IMMIGRANTS.

The situation in Florida is peculiar. The State is filling up more rapidly than any other portion of the country; the land boomers are everywhere and as hungry as wolves to attract settlers to their particular localities. They cordially damn every other place except their own, and are fertile in slanders and calumnies against all others they think compete with them. As St. Cloud is getting far more than any other settlement, these grasping boomers concentrate their calumnies upon it, and leave nothing unsaid to make the colonists dissatisfied with the location. While this is annoying at the time, there can be no doubt as to the result. St. Cloud is so superior to any other location, it has already got such a wonderful start and its improvements are so much superior to anything that can be found in any other location that the future of the city is assured, and the men who suffer themselves to be deluded away from it will have lifelong regrets. There is nothing in Florida that can compare with the natural attractiveness of St. Cloud, and certainly nothing that can show as many substantial improvements in so short a time. The men who go away from it are laying up for themselves a store of lifelong repentance.

As was to be expected, the reform edicts in China, like the establishment of constitutional governments in Turkey, Persia, etc., have turned out to be farces. It takes more than edicts or conventions to change the nature of people who have maintained for thousands of years. Although the Chinese have solemnly abolished the cruel punishment of blows by bamboo sticks, this method of torture continues to be inflicted all over the Empire, and the Consul reports bear witness to it. It is the same in other reforms which are merely on paper.

LINCOLN DAY AT TOGUS.

The celebration of Lincoln Day at Togus, Me., was of unusual interest and participated in by an extraordinary audience. The orator of the day was Gen. George B. Land, of New York. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the opera house at the Home was filled with veterans and with visitors from Gardiner, Randolph, Hallowell and Augusta.

Post and W. R. C. of Gardiner, Gen. Land held the rapid attention of all for about one hour, during which time he left his high seat. The most significant feature of the address was his graphic picture of the effect upon the army of the news of Lincoln's assassination. A correspondent sends us a portion of this, which speaks well for the quality of the whole address:

"Well do I remember that fearful morning of April 15, 1865, when the news of Lincoln's assassination flashed across the wires of the civilized world, coming at a season propitious for the South, the Union like a destructive thunderbolt hurled from a clear and unpromising sky, shaking the social system of the country with the terrible force of an earthquake. The very cannon of the South, which had been filled with a dreadful suspense which made men tremble with the pangs of direful forebodings; and even the South, till then, until all loyal hearts were filled with a threatened defeat, lifted up hands of horror, fearing the result of such a useless deed of murder."

"Among our Union forces where I was going at Terre Bonne, La., on the line of the Opelousas Railroad, now the Southern Pacific, the news produced an effect it would be impossible to describe. The troops, like a destructive thunderbolt hurled from a clear and unpromising sky, shaking the social system of the country with the terrible force of an earthquake. The very cannon of the South, which had been filled with a dreadful suspense which made men tremble with the pangs of direful forebodings; and even the South, till then, until all loyal hearts were filled with a threatened defeat, lifted up hands of horror, fearing the result of such a useless deed of murder."

"The result of the day was a great success. The collection, which is of priceless value, as it surpasses any other made of any eminent man, has been the life work of Comrade O. H. Oldroyd, of the 20th Ohio, and now A. A. G., Department of the Potomac, G. A. R. It is most extraordinary that Comrade Oldroyd should so early realize the vast importance of gathering up everything connected with the life of the martyred President and thru all these years devote himself to a single purpose. Abraham Lincoln has passed into history as the greatest man of the English-speaking race, and his fame will grow with every coming year. The people will prize highly everything connected in the slightest degree with him and his life, and such an abundant collection as this is richer by far than any ever made for any great man in history. It is immensely valuable to-day, and in a very few years will simply be priceless. Comrade Oldroyd has a patriotic desire to have the collection where it rightfully belongs, in the custody of the United States, and has refused repeatedly offers of much more money from which he asks for it from the Government. The bill now before Congress proposes only a very moderate remuneration to him for all the labor and money he has expended upon the collection, and does not involve at all the real worth of the relics. The bill proposes that the house in which Lincoln died shall be kept intact precisely as it was on that sorrowful April 15, 1865. The property surrounding it to be purchased and the buildings cleared away so as to make a parking around the house and secure it from fire. The only change in the building will be an extension to provide for such additional articles as may be secured from time to time. The appropriation for this purpose is a trifle compared with the objects to be secured, and Congress will be sadly deficient in its duty and grossly lacking in patriotism if it does not take the necessary steps at once to transfer the collection to the ownership of the United States Government, where it can be secured for all time to come to the admirers of our greatest President."

BUTLER AT PETERSBURG.

Editor National Tribune: In your issue, Jan. 26, Chapter I of the Wilderness Campaign was published. Butler had been ordered to move against Petersburg and, if possible, capture it, after which, etc. That may be "history," but we would like to see it shown—cited to your authority. Years ago I looked up that point from such authorities as I had access to. Gen. Grant, in his memoirs, does not mention Butler. He ordered Butler to take Petersburg. Gen. Butler in "His Book" ditto; but he prints an order from Gen. Grant, which, if my memory serves me right, was to advance upon Richmond along the James River. Butler attempted that. He had made some demonstration towards Petersburg, and we had a swift fight at Swift Creek. I believe it was the general opinion that the two corps I have talked with since the war are of the same opinion still.—C. C. Case, 8th Me., Eighteenth Corps, Walden, Colo.

Possibly the statement that Gen. Butler was directed to capture Petersburg was a little loose. Gen. Grant's order to him was to advance up the south side of the James and join with the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Grant hoped to make this junction above Richmond if he could manage Lee's army the way he expected. Butler was first directed to move on City Point, and as this was so near Petersburg it seemed more convenient to say Petersburg. Any movement along the south side of the James, however, involved the capture of Petersburg.

MORE THAN PROMISED.

The Seminole Land and Investment Company has done far more than it promised at the inception of the enterprise. Then there was no suggestion of anything more than the sale of good lands in a most desirable locality at a very reasonable price. Since then, the Seminole Land and Investment Company has donated land for churches, schoolhouses, and Grand Army Hall, has contributed the material for the latter, has now a fine bank building nearing completion, and has replaced the burned hotel with a much larger and finer building, which will be ready for occupancy sometime next month. It is now completing a power-house of large size and thorough completeness of appointment, where will be installed within a few weeks the machinery for the waterworks, electric lighting and ice plant. It has contributed one-half to the erection of a \$5,000 schoolhouse. It has spent an immense sum in clearing and grading streets. In this way it has substantially assisted the development of St. Cloud in a manner not approached by any other settlement in Florida, or, in fact, in the whole country. It has been instantly helpful in everything that would make for the sure and rapid development of St. Cloud into a first-class town with all modern improvements. What the Company has done, what it contemplates doing, and will do, can be put into brilliant comparison with other enterprises not only in Florida, but in any part of the country. The Company has the firmest faith in the brilliant future of St. Cloud, and it is making wise and generous provision for putting the town upon the best basis for its development. No one who has carefully studied the situation doubts that in the near future there will be 20,000 people settled in and around St. Cloud, and that the town will become one of the most notable places in the whole country. The climate, soil and the surroundings are phenomenally attractive, and all that is needed to secure the growth of the community to what it should be is far-seeing provision for the needs of the people, and this the Company has made with wise liberality. The actual settlers are showing their recognition of this by the substantial character of the improvements they are making. The number of tasteful, comfortable homes and buildings which have been erected in the few months of the existence of the colony assure its future and show the firm faith in this of the capable, enterprising, intelligent settlers who have made it their homes. Every reasonable man who visits St. Cloud and studies the situation comes away filled with the confidence and enthusiasm of the people as to its future.

THE LINCOLN COLLECTION.

It is to be hoped that Congress will make no further delay in securing the priceless collection of Lincoln relics now gathered in the house in Washington in which the martyred President died. This collection, which is of priceless value, as it surpasses any other made of any eminent man, has been the life work of Comrade O. H. Oldroyd, of the 20th Ohio, and now A. A. G., Department of the Potomac, G. A. R. It is most extraordinary that Comrade Oldroyd should so early realize the vast importance of gathering up everything connected with the life of the martyred President and thru all these years devote himself to a single purpose. Abraham Lincoln has passed into history as the greatest man of the English-speaking race, and his fame will grow with every coming year. The people will prize highly everything connected in the slightest degree with him and his life, and such an abundant collection as this is richer by far than any ever made for any great man in history. It is immensely valuable to-day, and in a very few years will simply be priceless. Comrade Oldroyd has a patriotic desire to have the collection where it rightfully belongs, in the custody of the United States, and has refused repeatedly offers of much more money from which he asks for it from the Government. The bill now before Congress proposes only a very moderate remuneration to him for all the labor and money he has expended upon the collection, and does not involve at all the real worth of the relics. The bill proposes that the house in which Lincoln died shall be kept intact precisely as it was on that sorrowful April 15, 1865. The property surrounding it to be purchased and the buildings cleared away so as to make a parking around the house and secure it from fire. The only change in the building will be an extension to provide for such additional articles as may be secured from time to time. The appropriation for this purpose is a trifle compared with the objects to be secured, and Congress will be sadly deficient in its duty and grossly lacking in patriotism if it does not take the necessary steps at once to transfer the collection to the ownership of the United States Government, where it can be secured for all time to come to the admirers of our greatest President."

DELIGHTED WITH ST. CLOUD.

Dear Comrade and Next Commander of the Grand Old G. A. R.: I am glad to get the old soldiers' friend, so much so that it is always the first paper that I look at in the morning. I was at St. Cloud from Sept. 23 to Nov. 25, and I know it is just grand. Some say fishing is not good there, but L. M. Cross and I have caught some fine fish to have fish for supper and gave some away to old comrades. When I started home I bought 75 oranges and 12 grapefruit of James Peterson, there at St. Cloud, to have some grapefruit to show to my neighbors. They all think they are sure fine. There were three families who say they will go there next Fall. I also bought some oranges at Kissimmee. The people had never seen any of them before, and I distributed them among my neighbors and friends. I think I will go back and bring fruit back with them it would be better than to put it on paper.—Isaac White, Co. B, 22d Ind., Enfield, Ill.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN ST. CLOUD.

Jan. 23, 1910, a number of residents of St. Cloud met after due notice for the purpose of organizing a Christian Church, which was done with the adoption of the following constitution and bylaws. Rev. J. P. Julian as moderator; G. W. Penn, clerk, and Geo. Rev. N. P. Julian, W. H. Davis and Geo. Penn as trustees.

1. Christ, the only head of the church.

2. The Bible, the only rule of faith.

3. Christian character, the only test of fellowship.

4. Individual judgment in matters of opinion the right and privilege of all believers.

ST. CLOUD ITEMS.

R. Patterson, who sold a lot on Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets, to John A. Johnson, two weeks ago for \$400, will have his brick building ready for occupancy in a few days.

THE 79th PA.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a short history of the 79th Pa. I have never seen a history of this regiment.—Joseph W. Wolfe, Box 259, Monongahela, Pa.

The 79th Pa. was organized at Lancaster Sept. 19, 1861, and after serving 120 enlistments finally mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Henry Hambricht, of the Regular Army, all thru its service, belonging to Rose's Division, Fourteenth Corps, and lost 122 killed and 146 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The Utah Independent comes out for our good comrade, Col. Maurice M. Kaighn, for the nomination to Congress to succeed Jos. Howell, who is now serving his third term. The nomination is equivalent to election, as at the last election there were 42,550 votes for the Republican candidate and 27,921 for the Democratic candidate. Comrade Kaighn, who is so well known in Grand Army circles and who did so much to take the National Encampment to Salt Lake City and to entertain it while there, is described by the Independent as a lawyer of high standing, a man of conservative tendencies and long experience in Utah affairs, and he would be an ideal candidate. There is another view that the coming census will show Utah to have 400,000 population, and thus be entitled to a second Congressman. In that event the probabilities are strongly in favor of Comrade Kaighn.

DELIGHTED WITH ST. CLOUD.

An Illinois Comrade Gives His Testimony.

Editor National Tribune: I bought two town lots and two five-acre tracts at St. Cloud, Fla., and I desire two things of you at once. First, that you accept this report and that you publish the same for the information of those of your readers whom it may concern.

I arrived here on Nov. 17, 1909, at 6:15 in the evening, crossed over to the St. Cloud Hotel, which was owned by Mrs. Tread, of Boston, whom I found to be a most affable lady, indeed. At the time of my arrival there was not room enough to accommodate the people who were constantly arriving, but since that time it is simply wonderful how quick these old veterans have gotten under cover. For one of habit, you see, I found every body kind and considerate to me. The first comrade I got acquainted with at this place was Robert Anderson, Chairman of the Veterans Association, and he is a man of the highest character, and the good of everybody that he comes in contact with, as well as the Association that he is Chairman of. I don't think he would say anything but I think I think he would swear by John McElroy. He is a very busy man, working without compensation as cheerfully as many would for a salary. He is also a willing and busy man; in fact, I am about the only drone in town.

It is astonishing to see how fast the buildings are going up. The weather is fine; the soil is good; water abundant for all purposes, and good after you get accustomed to the change of climate. I do not see why anyone should not live comfortably and happily here to a ripe old age. We are badly in need of plumbers here. Men who have learned the plumber's trade are greatly in demand, but not men by the name of plumbers. We also want carpenters, but not wood butchers. This town has come to stay, but I think it would be more appropriate to call it "McElroy." The vast majority of the comrades at this place are well satisfied, but, of course, there are a few soreheads as in days of old. They get no sympathy, however, and either go to work or go away, some day to bitterly regret their folly for having turned their backs on some of the best things in life: a happy home in a genial climate, where they could pass the few remaining years of their lives in peace and comfort for the few dollars they could get by side with their comrades; but so be it. It is for them to say.

Hoping to see our most beloved editor, John McElroy, at St. Cloud as our visitor, I am, Sir, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant.—Robert Wilson, Co. G, 142d Ill., and Co. F, 214th Pa., St. Cloud, Fla.

COMING TO FLORIDA.

More tourists are visiting Florida this winter than was ever known before. They are scattering more over the State, too, than ever before. A tourist in an interview in a Jacksonville paper says: "The result of the winter travel to Florida is going to be of a permanent benefit to the State than the tourist travel has ever before been. In the past the tourists merely came here and spent several weeks or a couple of months or so at the most noted resorts. They took little or no interest in Florida beyond the time they were here. They are rapidly filling with people who have become deeply interested in Florida from various standpoints. They have become impressed with the fact that Florida is a land of opportunity. They realize that there are vast opportunities to make money in Florida. Many of them are people who do not expect to do their own work, but they will spend a large amount of money in the State in making improvements. In fact, they are just the class of people that Florida needs. They are the class that has been looked upon merely as the rich man's playground. The real advantages of Florida were never realized as they are now."

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THE 9th N. J.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please give a short sketch of the 9th N. J.—E. D. Hicks, 46 Storm avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

The 9th N. J., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Trenton from Aug. 22 to Sept. 14, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments was finally mustered out July 17, 1865. The veterans and recruits of the 9th N. J. were transferred to this regiment Sept. 21, 1864. It was commanded by Col. Adolphus G. S. Smith, who was killed in succession. At Williamsburg the 9th lost 25 killed, 122 wounded and four missing. Maj. Peter M. Ryerson being among the killed. At Chancellorsville the 9th lost 18 killed and six missing. During the battle of Gettysburg it was in the Second Corps, where it took part in all its battles, winning laurels for its State. At Deep Bottom it numbered among the killed 184, and was officially mentioned for its gallantry in that battle. It belonged to Humphreys's Division, Third Corps, and lost 176 killed and 110 from disease, etc. Its total of killed amounted to 247, and 21 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

THE 38th ILL.

Editor National Tribune: Please give us a description of the 38th Ill., to which I had the privilege of belonging.—B. F. Richmond, Fisher, Ill.

The 38th Ill. was organized at Springfield during August, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments finally mustered out March 20, 1866. It was commanded by Col. Wm. P. Carlin, a West Pointer, who was promoted to Major-General May 7, 1863, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Daniel H. Gilmer, who died in action at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Wm. T. Chapin was then promoted to fill the vacancy. Lieut.-Col. Daniel H. Gilmer, who died in action at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1864, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Edward Colver, in command at the time of muster-out. It was commanded by Col. Wm. Fredericktown, Corinth, Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Pickett's Charge, Mountain, Nashville, Smyrna Station and Franklin, belonged to Stanley's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 114 killed and 180 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

THE 14th IOWA.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 14th Iowa.—E. T. Langley, Salsburg, Iowa.

The 14th Iowa was organized at Davenport, Cos. D, E, F, G, H, I and K in November, 1861; Cos. A and B in November, 1862, and Cos. C, May 2, 1863. The original members of the regiment were sent out upon the expiration of their term, and the veterans and recruits consolidated into a battalion of two companies and retained in service until Aug. 8, 1865. It was commanded by Col. T. Shaw, who was mustered out Nov. 16, 1864, and at the time of the muster-out of the battalion Capt. Orville Burke was in command. The regiment took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Marion, Cane River Crossing, Fort De Russy, Pleasant Hill, Bayou de la Poudre, Meridian, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Lake Chicot, Tupelo, Abbeville, Holly Springs, Ironport, Pilot Knob, Leesburg, Belvoir, to Mower's Division,